

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

DONALD J. TRUMP FOR	)	
PRESIDENT, INC.; <i>et al.</i> ,	)	<i>Electronically Filed</i>
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Civil Action
	)	
v.	)	No.: 2-20-CV-966
	)	
KATHY BOOCKVAR; <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	Judge J. Nicholas Ranjan
Defendants.	)	

**RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO  
PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE INTERVENORS' MOTION TO INTERVENE (ECF #199)**

For the same reasons that Plaintiffs have opposed the intervention of other non-parties (*see* July 17, 2020 Response (ECF #177) and July 27, 2020 Response (ECF #224)), Plaintiffs also oppose the Motion to Intervene (ECF #199) filed by Michael Crossey, Dwayne Thomas, Irvin Weinreich, Brenda Weinreich, and the Pennsylvania Alliance for Retired Americans (collectively, the “Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors”). Although the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors attach a proposed Rule 12 motion to their motion to intervene, this still fails to comply with Rule 24(c)’s requirement that a proposed intervenor identify all the claims or defenses for which intervention is sought. Indeed, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors fail to identify any interest in the actual conduct of elections or any authority under the Pennsylvania Election Code giving them the right to handle third-party ballots or otherwise play any role in the administration and monitoring of elections. The reason for such failure is because no such right or authority exists, and thus, like the other non-parties who have sought intervention, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors lack a substantial interest to be a defendant in this litigation.

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors fail to meet Rule 24’s requirements for intervention as a matter of right or by permission. Not only have they failed to set forth the claims or defenses

for which intervention is sought, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors lack a discrete, substantial, legally protectable interest in the outcome of this suit, and they cannot overcome the presumption that Defendants are adequately representing their interests. Moreover, their involvement will bog down an otherwise straightforward challenge by political parties, candidates, and voters who have been and will be injured by Defendants' inconsistent administration of the Pennsylvania Election Code and its new no-excuse mail-in voting provisions. Accordingly, for many of the same reasons that Plaintiffs have objected to the intervention requests by other non-parties, this Court should deny the Motion to Intervene filed by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors (ECF #199).

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **I. THE INTERVENTION MOTION BY THE PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE INTERVENORS IS PROCEDURALLY DEFICIENT BECAUSE IT DOES NOT IDENTIFY THE CLAIMS OR DEFENSES FOR WHICH INTERVENTION IS SOUGHT.**

Rule 24(c) is mandatory and requires a party to identify the claims or defenses to be asserted by the party seeking intervention. The command of Rule 24(c) is clear and unambiguous: "A motion to intervene *must* ... be accompanied by a pleading that sets out the claim or defense for which intervention is sought." [Fed. R. Civ. P. 24\(c\)](#) (emphasis added); *see also* [Public Citizen v. Liggett Group, Inc.](#), 858 F.2d 775, 783-84 (1st Cir. 1988) ("The language of [Rule 24(c)] is mandatory, not permissive, and the rule sets forth reasonable procedural requirements to insure that claims for intervention are handled in an orderly fashion."). Rule 24(c)'s procedural requirements serve to "enable the court to properly frame the issues, and to inform the parties against whom some right is asserted or relief sought." [Abbent v. Eastman Kodak Co. \(In re Pantopaque Prods. Liab. Litig.\)](#), 938 F. Supp. 266, 274 (D.N.J. 1996). Accordingly, an intervenor who fails to identify the claims or defenses upon which intervention is sought cannot intervene even if that party claims to have an "interest" in the outcome of the litigation. *See, e.g.,* [Pin v. Texaco, Inc.](#), 793 F.2d 1448, 1450 (5th Cir. 1986) ("[I]ntervention under Rule 24 is conditioned

by the Rule 24(c) requirement that the intervenor state a *well pleaded claim or defense to the action.*”) (citation omitted; emphasis added)).

Here, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Motion does not identify all the claims or defenses they intend to assert. Without such identification, their Motion is procedurally deficient and should be denied. *See, e.g., Township of South Fayette v. Allegheny County Housing Authority*, 183 F.R.D. 451, 453 (W.D. Pa. 1998), *aff’d* 185 F.3d 863 (3d Cir. 1999) (“Because movants have not submitted pleadings ‘setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought,’ their motions to intervene are subject to dismissal for failure to comply with the mandate of Rule 24(c).”); *School District of Philadelphia v. Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board*, 160 F.R.D. 66, 67 (E.D. Pa. 1995) (“PAMD has not, however, attached a ‘pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought’ as required by Rule 24(c). Accordingly, PAMD has not properly moved this Court for intervention, and so PAMD’s motion to intervene either as of right or by permission must be DENIED.”); *Waudby v. Verizon Wireless Services, LLC*, 248 F.R.D. 173, 175 (D.N.J. 2008) (“A proposed intervenor must comply with the requirements of Rule 24(c).”). *See also Shevlin v. Schewe*, 809 F.2d 447, 450 (7th Cir. 1987) (when one simply files a motion to intervene and a supporting brief without filing or “at any time offer[ing]” the requisite pleading, intervention is properly denied).

The attempt by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors to overcome their failure is unavailing. Setting aside the question of whether a Rule 12 motion constitutes a “pleading” for purposes of Rule 24(c),<sup>1</sup> the fallacy in the position of the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors is that their Rule 12 Motion fails to identify all the claims and defenses they intend to assert and for which

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<sup>1</sup> *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(a) & (b)* and *12(a) & (b)* (differentiating between a “pleading” and a “motion”).

intervention is sought. Rule 24(c)'s identification requirement serves to ensure that an intervening party does not interject claims or defenses that constitute a new or different lawsuit. *See, e.g., United States v. City of New York*, 179 F.R.D. 373, 377 (E.D. N.Y. 1998) (denying intervention because it “may not be used to initiate what is essentially a new lawsuit. Rather, ‘(i)ntervenors must take the pleadings in a case as they find them.’”) (citations omitted); *Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. v. Jennings*, 107 F.R.D. 50, 54-55 (W.D. Okla. 1985) (denying intervention “because the interests asserted therein are substantively different from those asserted by the present parties”). That concern is of particular importance here given the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ focus on the COVID-19 pandemic. *See* Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene (ECF #200), p. 11 (“Plaintiffs . . . fail to even acknowledge the global pandemic or its impact on the Commonwealth’s electoral system.”). There is no “pandemic exception” to the Pennsylvania Election Code, and the interpretation and implementation of the Election Code must be the same regardless of whether the pandemic persists. The issues raised by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors go well beyond the issues raised by Plaintiffs in this case.

Given these circumstances, this Court lacks discretion to ignore Rule 24(c)'s clear and unambiguous mandate. *See, e.g., Dickerson v. U.S. Steel Corp.*, 582 F.2d 827, 832 (3d Cir. 1978) (“Furthermore, the class-member witnesses have not complied with Rule 24(c) which sets forth the procedure for intervention: service of a motion on the parties which shall state the grounds therefor and a pleading setting forth the claim. We conclude, then, that there is no authority in Rule 24 for the ‘equitable intervention’ attempted in this case.”); *SEC v. Investors’ Security Leasing Corp.*, 610 F.2d 175, 178 (3d Cir. 1979) (“Because the requirements of rule 24(c) were not complied with, the owners were not proper parties in the district court.”).

Because the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Motion (ECF #199) fails to comply with Rule 24(c)'s identification requirement, it is procedurally improper and should be denied.

**II. TO THE EXTENT THEY SEEK ANY AFFIRMATIVE RELIEF, THE PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE INTERVENORS LACKS ARTICLE III STANDING TO INTERVENE.**

To the extent they intend to seek any affirmative or different relief, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors must independently demonstrate that they have standing to advance their claims. One essential aspect of an Article III court’s jurisdiction is that “any person invoking the power of a federal court must demonstrate standing to do so.” [\*Hollingsworth v. Perry\*, 570 U.S. 693, 704 \(2013\)](#). In 2017, the United States Supreme Court resolved a split of authority between the circuits “by adopting the minority view and requiring a litigant to possess Article III standing in order to intervene as of right” if they seek to introduce any new claims or seek affirmative or different relief.<sup>2</sup> [\*Seneca Res. Corp. v. Highland Twp.\*, No. 17-4540, 2017 WL 4168472, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152737, at \\*7 \(W.D. Pa., Sept. 20, 2017\)](#) (citing [\*Town of Chester, N.Y. v. Laroe Estates, Inc.\*, \\_\\_\\_ U.S. \\_\\_\\_, 137 S. Ct. 1645, 1651 \(2017\)](#)). “Because standing is a question of subject matter jurisdiction, if the proposed intervenors do not have standing, the Court does not have jurisdiction and accordingly a motion to intervene fails.” [\*Seneca Res. Corp.\*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152737, at \\*7](#) (citing [\*Ballentine v. United States\*, 486 F.3d 806, 810 \(3d Cir. 2007\)](#) (“standing is a jurisdictional matter.”); [\*Public Interest Research Grp. of N.J., Inc. v. Magnesium Elektron, Inc.\*, 123 F.3d 111, 117 \(3d Cir.1997\)](#) (Article III standing is a “threshold jurisdictional requirement” for any case in federal court)). *See also* [\*Flying J, Inc. v. Van Hollen\*, 578 F.3d 569, 571, 573 \(7th Cir. 2011\)](#) (discussing, specifically, standing requirement for both mandatory and permissive intervention).

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<sup>2</sup> As the Third Circuit recently explained, proof of Article III standing is necessary only when a proposed defendant intervenor is seeking relief beyond that requested by the originally named defendants. [\*Commonwealth v. Trump\*, 888 F.3d 52, 57 n. 2 \(3d Cir. 2018\)](#) (“Because the Little Sisters moved to intervene as defendants and seek the same relief as the federal government, they need not demonstrate Article III standing.”) (citations omitted).

If they intend to pursue new claims or seek affirmative or different relief, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors bear the burden of establishing the elements of standing. [\*Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins\*, \\_\\_\\_ U.S. \\_\\_\\_, 136 S.Ct. 1540, 1547 \(2016\)](#). To demonstrate Article III standing, a prospective intervenor must show that it has:

- 1) suffered an “injury in fact;”
- 2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the [opposing party] ...; and
- 3) that is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.”

[\*Spokeo\*, 136 S.Ct. at 1547](#). See also [\*Pennsylvania Psych. Soc. v. Green Spring Health Services, Inc.\*, 280 F.3d 278, 283, 287-289 \(3d Cir. 2002\)](#) (associational or third-party standing “requires the satisfaction of three preconditions: 1) the plaintiff must suffer injury; 2) the plaintiff and the third party must have a ‘close relationship’; and 3) the third party must face some obstacles that prevent it from pursuing its own claims.”) (citations omitted).

The injury requirement is not met just because the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have an interest in the subject matter of the litigation. A party’s “mere ‘interest in a problem,’ no matter how longstanding the interest and no matter how qualified the organization is in evaluating the problem, is not sufficient by itself” to establish standing. [\*Sierra Club v. Morton\*, 405 U.S. 727, 739 \(1972\)](#). See also [\*Hollingsworth\*, 133 S.Ct. at 2662](#) (a “generalized grievance, no matter how sincere, is insufficient to confer standing.”); [\*Diamond v. Charles\*, 476 U.S. 54, 66 \(1986\)](#) (“Article III requires more than a desire to vindicate value interests.”); [\*Dillard v. Chilton Cty. Comm’n\*, 495 F.3d 1324, 1333 \(11th Cir. 2007\)](#) (“[G]eneralized grievances asserted by [individual] Intervenors ... do not assert a concrete and personalized injury”). Instead, to support standing, a proposed intervenor must “claim ‘the invasion of a concrete and particularized legally protected interest’ resulting in harm ‘that is actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical.’” [\*Seneca Res. Corp.\*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152737, at \\*10](#) (citing

[697 F.App'x 134 \(3d Cir. 2017\)](#) (quoting [Blunt v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist.](#), 767 F.3d 247, 278 (3d Cir. 2014)).

For an “injury” to be sufficient to establish standing, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors must show both a specific *and* actual injury. “Concreteness and particularity are separate requirements” in that “[f]or an injury to be particular, it must affect the [litigant] in a personal and individual way[;] ... [m]eanwhile, a concrete injury must be ‘de facto’; that is it must actually exist.” [Seneca Res. Corp.](#), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152737, at \*10 (citations and quotations omitted). Moreover, “[w]here, as here, the alleged injury is heightened risk of future harm, the allegations must ‘entail a degree of risk sufficient to meet the concreteness requirement.’” [Id.](#) at \*11 (quoting [Kamal v. J. Crew Grp., Inc.](#), 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145392, 2016 WL 6133827, at \*2 (D.N.J. Oct. 20, 2016)) (quotations and citations omitted). *See also* [Alfa Int’l Seafood v. Ross](#), 321 F.R.D. 5, 8 (D.C. D.C. 2017) (“[W]here standing is premised on future injury, the party must demonstrate a realistic danger of sustaining a direct injury.”). Finally, “[n]ot every diversion of resources to counteract the defendant’s conduct ... establishes an injury in fact.” [N.A.A.C.P. v. City of Kyle, Texas](#), 626 F.3d 233, 238 (5th Cir. 2010).

To the extent they seek any relief beyond that requested by the original named Defendants—which is unclear, in light of their failure to attach a pleading to their motion—the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have failed to allege or identify any concrete and particularized injury that they have or will suffer and are seeking to redress as part of their intervention. Indeed, in their supporting brief, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors never address their Article III standing (or lack thereof), focusing entirely on their allegedly “significant, legally cognizable interests” in the litigation rather than on any concrete and particularized injury-in-fact. *See* Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene (ECF #200), pp. 10-14. “The ‘sufficient interest’ contemplated in Rule 24 is not equivalent to the injury-in-fact element of standing.” [Seneca Res. Corp.](#), 2017

[U.S. Dist. LEXIS 152737, at \\*11-12](#). Moreover, although they claim an interest in “procedures affecting the delivery and submission of mail ballots” and an intent to vote by mail, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have no responsibilities under the Pennsylvania Election Code in the conduct or administration of elections, which is the focus of Plaintiffs’ claims.

At best, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have alleged nothing more than a generalized interest in Pennsylvania’s election laws, which does not suffice to create Article III standing. *See, e.g., Ind. Democratic Party v. Rokita*, 458 F. Supp. 2d 775, 810 (S.D. Ind. 2006) (general interest in one state’s election laws does not create standing; “[o]therwise there would be universal standing: anyone could contest any public policy or action he disliked. There must be a concrete injury.”) (citations and quotations omitted). Instead, this is precisely the type of abstract, generalized interest that the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held does not confer standing. *See, e.g., Hollingsworth*, 133 S. Ct. at 2662 (intervenor’s interest in “vindicat[ing] the validity of a generally applicable California law ... insufficient to confer Article III standing”); *Diamond*, 476 U.S. at 66 (although individual physician’s standing allegation “may be cloaked in the nomenclature of a special professional interest, it is simply the expression of a desire that the Illinois Abortion Law as written be obeyed. Article III requires more than a desire to vindicate value interests.”); *Common Cause Ind. v. Lawson*, No. 1:17-cv-03936-TWP-MPB, 2018 WL 1070472, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30917, at \*9-\*10 (S.D. Ind., Feb. 27, 2018) (public interest foundation’s “mission to ensure that states and counties properly maintain voter-registration lists as required under federal law and its actions, including list-maintenance activities of states and counties” and its purpose of “protect[ing] the integrity of each citizen’s right to vote from impingement by inadequate election administration” are too generalized to support Article III standing).



Accordingly, this Court should deny the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors' Motion to Intervene for lack of standing.

**III. PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE INTERVENORS HAS FAILED TO PROVE IT IS ENTITLED TO INTERVENTION AS A MATTER OF RIGHT.**

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have failed to meet either of Rule 24's requirements for intervention as a matter of right. Under the first subsection of that Rule, a party may move to intervene in ongoing litigation as a matter of right if it possesses "an unconditional right to intervene by a federal statute," or the prospective intervenor "claims an interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action, and is so situated that disposing of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the movant's ability to protect its interest, unless existing parties adequately represent that interest." [Fed. R. Civ. P. 24\(a\)\(1\) & \(2\)](#). In neither their Motion nor their supporting brief do the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors cite any unconditional, federal statutory right to intervene. Thus, Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have no right to intervene under Rule 24(a)(1).

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors also fail to establish intervention as of right under Rule 24(a)(2). To intervene by right under Rule 24(a)(2), an applicant must satisfy the following four requirements: (1) timely application, (2) the applicant has a significantly protectable interest in the pending lawsuit, (3) disposition of the lawsuit may impair or impede his ability to protect applicant's interest absent intervention, and (4) the existing parties do not adequately represent applicant's interest. [Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. Treesdale, Inc.](#), 419 F.3d 216, 220 (3d Cir. 2005). Each of these requirements must be met for a non-party to intervene as of right. [Liberty Mut. Ins.](#), 419 F.2d at 220; [Mountain Top Condo. Ass'n v. Dave Stabbert Master Builder, Inc.](#), 72 F.3d 361, 366 (3d Cir. 1995). If an applicant cannot meet one of the four criteria, then intervention as of right must be denied. [Reid L. v. Ill. State Bd. of Educ.](#), 289 F.3d 1009, 1017 (7th Cir. 2002).

For the second through fourth requirements, the “interest” must be a direct interest.

Regarding Rule 24 intervention motions, the Third Circuit has stated:

[T]he polestar for evaluating a claim for intervention is always whether the proposed intervenor’s interest is direct or remote. Due regard for efficient conduct of the litigation requires that intervenors should have an interest that is specific to them, is capable of definition, and will be directly affected in a substantially concrete fashion by the relief sought. The interest may not be remote or attenuated. The facts assume overwhelming importance in each decision.

[\*Kleissler v. U.S. Forest Serv.\*, 157 F.3d 964, 972 \(3d Cir. 1998\)](#). The Third Circuit has also stated:

“In general, a mere economic interest in the outcome of the litigation is insufficient to support a motion to intervene.” [\*Mountain Top Condo.\*, 72 F.3d at 366](#).

Here, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors fail to satisfy the second through fourth requirements of Rule 24(a)(2). More specifically, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors lack a direct and substantial interest relating to the subject matter of this litigation; their purported interest will not be impaired without their involvement; and their interests are adequately represented by the named Defendants. Therefore, their request for intervention as matter of right should be denied.

**A. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors Lack a Direct and Substantial Interest in the Subject Matter of the Litigation to Justify Intervention under Rule 24(a)(2).**

Without a direct interest in the competitive structure of Pennsylvania’s elections or a role in the administration of elections under the Elections Code, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors cannot meet the second requirement for intervention as of right. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that under Rule 24(a)(2), a prospective intervenor’s interest must be one that is “significantly protectable” in the pending litigation. [\*Donaldson v. United States\*, 400 U.S. 517, 531 \(1970\)](#). Under this requirement, an intervenor must have more than a general

interest in the issues raised in the litigation. See [\*Harris v. Pernsley\*, 820 F.2d 592, 601 \(3d Cir. 1987\)](#) (“... to have an interest sufficient to intervene as of right, the interest must be a legal interest as distinguished from interests of a general and indefinite character.”), *cert. denied sub nom.*, [\*Castille v. Harris\*, 484 U.S. 947 \(1987\)](#) (quotations and citations omitted). Rather, the intervenor’s interest must be of such a sufficient nature that “the action will have a *stare decisis* effect on the intervenor’s rights.” [\*Harris\*, 820 F.2d at 601](#). Consequently, where a prospective intervenor (like the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors here) has no authority or involvement in the administrative function which is the subject of the action, intervention as of right must be denied. [\*Id.\* at 601-02](#).

The decision in *Harris* is illustrative of this point. In that case, the then Philadelphia district attorney argued he had an absolute right to intervene as a defendant to litigate the constitutionality of the conditions of the Philadelphia prison system and the relief, if any, to which the plaintiffs may be entitled. [\*Id.\* at 596](#). As for his particularized interest to justify intervention, the district attorney asserted that the suit’s attempt to impose a ceiling on the prison population would limit his ability to carry out his duties as a law enforcement officer. [\*Id.\* at 601](#). In affirming the district court’s denial of his intervention petition, the Third Circuit held that because the district attorney did not administer the prison, and the consent decree placing a ceiling on the prison population would only tangentially affect his ability to prosecute, he “[did] not have a sufficient interest to intervene of right as a party in [the] action[.]” [\*Id.\* at 602-603](#).

Here, none of the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ claimed interests<sup>3</sup> constitute a “direct, significant legally protectable interest” in this lawsuit sufficient to justify intervention as

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<sup>3</sup> Those interests are, among others, “to ensure social and economic justice and full civil rights that retirees have earned after a lifetime of work,” which allegedly includes “procedures affecting the delivery and submission of mail ballots, which many of its members aged 65 and over will rely upon to vote in the upcoming election,” as well as the Pennsylvania Alliance’s own lawsuit pending before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. See Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene

of right under Rule 24(a)(2). At issue in this action is whether the named Defendants' inconsistent administration of Pennsylvania's newly-enacted no-excuse mail-in voting law not only violates the General Assembly's legislative mandates that were put in place to prevent the casting and counting of ineligible or fraudulent ballots that dilute the votes of legitimately cast ballots but also infringes Plaintiffs' federal and state constitutional rights to vote and to free, fair, transparent, and verifiable elections. Also, this lawsuit raises the issue of whether the poll watching statute is constitutional in light of the expansion of mail-in voting and the inability to monitor such voting through traditional poll watching.

Moreover, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors do not have any involvement in the administration or monitoring of elections because they are not the county boards of elections, political parties, or candidates. *See, e.g., Tiryak v. Jordan*, 472 F. Supp. 822, 823-24 (E.D. Pa. 1979) ("Although the [Commonwealth] is ultimately responsible for the conduct and organization of elections, the statutory scheme [promulgated by the Election Code] delegates aspects of that responsibility to the political parties. This delegation is a legislative recognition of the 'critical role played by political parties in the process of selecting and electing candidates for state and national office.'") (quoting *Marchioro v. Chancy*, 442 U.S. 191, 195 (1979)). *See also* 25 P.S. § 2642(f)-(i) and (k). Nor do they have any authority under the Pennsylvania Election Code to appoint poll watchers or otherwise monitor elections. *See* 25 P.S. § 2687(a). Instead, the Pennsylvania Election Code limits the appointment of poll watchers and the monitoring of the

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(ECF #200), pp. 6, 11. The individual applicants also allegedly "plan to vote by mail due to the ongoing pandemic and require safe and reliable avenues to return their ballots that do not require them to risk disenfranchisement at the hands of the USPS's delayed and unpredictable delivery timelines, or to expose themselves to the health risks posed by the ongoing spread of COVID-19 by delivering their ballots in person." *Id.* at p. 7.

Defendants’ administration of elections, including the casting and counting of ballots, to political parties and their candidates. *Id.* at §§ [2687\(a\)-\(b\)](#), [3060\(a\) & \(d\)](#), [3050\(d\)](#), & [3146.8\(e\)](#).

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ claims regarding the COVID-19 pandemic’s potential impact on the November 3, 2020 General Election, *see, e.g.*, Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene (ECF #200), pp. 3-5, 7-8, 10, 15, have little relevance in this action. To be sure, the pandemic is a central theme of the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ own lawsuit pending before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. But there is no “pandemic exception” to the Election Code. As made clear in Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint, the Election Code clearly lays out how elections in Pennsylvania must be conducted; yet, Secretary Boockvar and several of the County Election Boards have failed to adhere to these mandates. Plaintiffs’ lawsuit is premised upon the federal and state constitutional mandates that Pennsylvania must impose uniform statewide standards in all 67 counties in order to protect the legality of a citizen’s vote and to ensure free, fair, and transparent elections, and those mandates cannot and should not be suspended during a pandemic or other crisis.<sup>4</sup> Thus, whatever interests the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors purport to bring to this action by virtue of their concern regarding the COVID-19 pandemic is immaterial to the analysis of whether they should be permitted to intervene.

Much like the district attorney in *Harris*, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors possess only a generalized interest in having the Pennsylvania Election Code interpreted, contrary to its terms, to permit ballot harvesting and/or to allow for the use of drop-boxes, mobile collection sites,

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<sup>4</sup> As the United States Department of Justice wrote in a COVID-19-related case raising constitutional issues, “There is no pandemic exception ... to the fundamental liberties the Constitution safeguards. Indeed, ‘individual rights secured by the Constitution do not disappear during a public health crisis.’ These individual rights, including the protections in the Bill of Rights made applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment, are always in force and restrain government action.” Statement of Interest, *Temple Baptist Church v. City of Greenville*, No. 4:20-cv-64-DMB-JMV (N.D. Miss. April 14, 2020), ECF No. 6 (quoting [In re Abbott](#), 954 F.3d 772 (5th Cir. 2020)).

and other unmonitored means to return absentee and mail-in ballots outside the presence of poll watchers. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors lack a direct, substantial interest in this lawsuit. Therefore, intervention as of right should be denied.

**B. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors Have Not Shown Any Impairment of Their “Interests” By Disposition of this Action Without Their Involvement.**

Even if an applicant proves that he or she possesses a sufficient legal interest in the underlying dispute, intervention as of right remains improper if the applicant fails to demonstrate that its interest is in jeopardy in the lawsuit in its absence. [\*Mountain Top Condo.\*, 72 F.3d at 368](#); [\*Brody v. Spang\*, 957 F.2d 1108, 1122 \(3d Cir. 1992\)](#). To meet this element, a party seeking to intervene must demonstrate that its legal interests “may be affected or impaired, as a practical matter by the disposition of the action.” [\*Brody\*, 957 F.2d at 1122](#) (quoting *Harris*, 820 F.2d at 596). In making this determination, a court must assess “the practical consequences of the litigation,” and ““may consider any significant legal effect on the applicant’s interest.”” [\*Harris\*, 820 F.2d at 601](#) (quoting [\*National Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. United States Nuclear Regulatory Comm’n\*, 578 F.2d 1341, 1345 \(10th Cir. 1978\)](#)). But, “[i]t is not sufficient that the claim be incidentally affected; rather, there must be ‘a tangible threat’ to the applicant’s legal interest.” [\*Brody\*, 957 F.2d at 1123](#) (quoting [\*Harris\*, 820 F.2d at 601](#)).

Here, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have not proven any impairment of their particular legal interests. Where a party seeking to intervene as a defendant lacks a sufficient interest in the subject matter of the litigation, it necessarily fails to prove the requisite impairment for mandatory intervention. [\*Alexander v. Rendell\*, 246 F.R.D. 220, 236 \(W.D. Pa. 2007\)](#). Moreover, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have asserted only an alleged impairment of what they believe the General Assembly should have permitted in terms of mail-in voting, which Plaintiffs contend the General Assembly has not enacted. *See* (ECF #200), pp. 10-14. But

impairment does not exist when the relief sought is merely the enforcement of the laws as written. Consequently, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have failed to prove the third element of intervention as of right.

**C. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors' Interests Are Adequately Represented by Others.**

The final requirement under Rule 24(c)(2) is whether the interests of Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors are inadequately represented by the existing parties. [\*United States v. Territory of Virgin Islands\*, 748 F.3d 514, 519-20 \(3d Cir. 2014\)](#). Like the other elements, proving inadequate representation rests on the party seeking intervention as a matter of right. [\*Delaware Valley Citizens' Council for Clean Air v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania\*, 674 F.2d 970, 974 \(3d Cir. 1982\)](#) (“The burden is on the proposed intervenor to show that his interests are not adequately represented.”).

The Third Circuit has set out a three-part test for determining if representation is inadequate to support mandatory intervention.

Representation will be considered inadequate on any of the following three grounds: (1) that although the applicant's interests are similar to those of a party, they diverge sufficiently that the existing party cannot devote proper attention to the applicant's interests; (2) that there is collusion between the representative party and the opposing party; or (3) that the representative party is not diligently prosecuting the suit.

[\*Brody\*, 957 F.2d at 1123](#) (citing [\*Hoots v. Pennsylvania\*, 672 F.2d 1133, 1135 \(3d Cir.1982\)](#)).

“Representation is generally considered adequate if no collusion is shown between the representative and an opposing party, if the representative does not represent an interest adverse to the proposed intervenor and if the representative has been diligent in prosecuting the litigation.” [\*Delaware Valley\*, 674 F.2d at 973](#). See also [\*Martin v. Kal-var Corp.\*, 411 F.2d 552, 553 \(5th Cir. 1969\)](#) (“The rule is that representation is adequate if no collusion is shown

between the representative and an opposing party, if the representative does not have or represent an interest adverse to the proposed intervenor and if the representative does not fail in the fulfillment of his duty.”); [\*Solid Waste Agency v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs\*, 101 F.3d 503, 508 \(7th Cir. 1996\)](#) (“Where the interests of the original party and of the intervenor are identical—where in other words there is no conflict of interest—adequacy of representation is presumed.”).

Also, a presumption of adequate representation exists when the representative is a governmental body or officer charged by law with representing the interests of the absentee. [\*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Rizzo\*, 530 F.2d 501, 505 \(3d Cir. 1976\)](#) (citations omitted). *See also* [\*Benjamin ex rel. Yock v. Dep’t of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania\*, 701 F.3d 938, 958 \(3d Cir. 2012\)](#) (“There is a general presumption that a government entity is an adequate representative.”). As the Third Circuit noted years ago: “Where official policies and practices are challenged, it seems unlikely that anyone could be better situated to defend than the governmental department involved and its officers.” [\*Rizzo\*, 530 F.2d at 505](#). Accordingly, a proposed intervenor can only overcome the presumption against inadequacy by “mak[ing] a ‘compelling showing’ as to why [its] interests are not so represented.” [\*Territory of Virgin Islands\*, 748 F.3d at 520](#) (citing [\*Mountain Top Condo.\*, 72 F.3d at 369](#)).

Here, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors make no argument of any collusion, lack of diligence, or that the original named Defendants represent an interest adverse to them. Instead, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors merely speculate that their interests differ from that of Secretary Boockvar and the Defendant County Election Boards. *See* Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene (ECF #200), p. 15. But the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors offer no evidence of any such difference. Moreover, both Secretary Boockvar and twenty of the Defendant County Election Boards advocated for and/or implemented during the June 2, 2020 Primary Election the use of drop-boxes and other collection sites and the other casting and counting procedures sought



by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have offered no evidence that these Defendants intend to change their position on these procedures and practices for the upcoming General Election. Thus, without such evidence, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have failed to prove that their interests are inadequately represented by the other parties. *See, e.g., Common Cause Ind.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30917, at \*15-\*17 (absent evidence that the State will not zealously defend the lawsuit, any “differences” between the State’s interest and those of a public interest foundation are “so small that the Foundation’s interests do not require separate representation[,]” especially where “the central objective of the lawsuit is to determine whether Senate Enrolled Act 442 complies with the requirements of the NVRA and, in that respect, the litigation does not call into question the Foundation’s entire mission.”).

Moreover, a review of the proposed Rule 12 motion filed by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors aptly demonstrates the adequacy of the representation of their interests by existing Defendants. The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Rule 12 motion raises no distinct issues. Each and every argument raised in the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Rule 12 motion is also raised by at least one—if not several—of the other Defendants in this action.<sup>5</sup> To the extent the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors argue that their Rule 12 motion sets forth the claims and defenses they intend to assert in this action, they bring nothing new to the table, and merely duplicate the arguments raised by Secretary Boockvar or the County Election Boards.

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have failed to satisfy the second through fourth requirements of Rule 24(a)(2). Therefore, their request for intervention as a matter of right should be denied.

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<sup>5</sup> The same is true for the Rule 12 motions filed by the other proposed intervenors. *See* NAACP Intervenors’ Rule 12 Motion and supporting brief (ECF #288, #299) and PennFuture and Sierra Club’s Rule 12 Motion and supporting brief (ECF #296, #297).

**IV. THE PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE INTERVENORS HAVE FAILED TO PROVE THAT PERMISSIVE INTERVENTION IS WARRANTED.**

Alternatively, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors argue erroneously that permissive intervention is warranted under Rule 24(b). *See* Brief in Support of Motion to Intervene (ECF #200), pp. 16-17. In making this argument, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors have not asserted that intervention is proper based on a “conditional right to intervene by a federal statute.” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 24\(b\)\(1\)](#). Instead, they claim only that they have “a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of law or fact,” such that this Court should exercise its discretion to allow them to intervene as party defendants. *See* (ECF #200), p. 16. This assertion by the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors is not well-taken for two reasons.

First, “if intervention as of right is not available, the same reasoning would indicate that it would not be an abuse of discretion to deny permissive intervention as well.” [United States v. Terr. of the Virgin Islands](#), 748 F.3d 514 (3d Cir. 2014) (quoting [Brody](#), 957 F.2d at 1124).

Second, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors fail to properly identify their alleged defenses. Instead, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors gloss over the common questions of law or fact element, stating only that “Applicants and Defendants will inevitably raise common questions of law and fact in defending this lawsuit and the elections process, including questions involving the legality of the county boards’ use of drop-box locations for the delivery of absentee ballots and the effect of such measures and Plaintiffs’ requested relief on the constitutional rights of voters.” (ECF #200), p. 16. Even assuming these assertions are viable defenses to the claims asserted by Plaintiffs in their complaint, nowhere in their papers do the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors explain what their actual defenses are. Without attaching a proposed pleading as required by Rule 24(c), this Court cannot determine whether the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ defenses actually share a common question of law or fact, or whether they intend to

assert any claims, including counterclaims or cross-claims, against Plaintiffs or the other Defendants. Under such circumstances, courts have denied permissive intervention. *See, e.g., Wisconsin Right to Life Political Action Comm. v. Brennan*, No. 09-CV-764-VIS, 2010 WL 933809, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22863 \*7 & \*10-11 (W.D. Wis. Mar. 11, 2010) (denying permissive intervention to proposed intervenors who asserted only “generalized, public policy interests” in support of the challenged law because “adding them as defendants makes this case unnecessarily more complicated and increases the likelihood of delay” and they “can adequately present their position as *amicus curiae*”).

## V. CONCLUSION.

The Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Motion to Intervene (ECF #199) fails to comply with Rule 24 or otherwise establish that mandatory or permissive intervention is appropriate. Not only have the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors failed to identify the claims or defenses for which intervention is sought, they lack Article III standing to join this suit. Also, the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors lack a direct, substantial interest in this lawsuit, and they cannot overcome the presumption that Defendants and/or other intervened parties are adequately representing their interests. Moreover, their involvement will bog down an otherwise straightforward challenge by political parties, candidates, and voters who have been injured by Defendants’ inconsistent administration of the Pennsylvania Election Code and its new no-excuse mail-in voting. Accordingly, Plaintiffs request that this Court deny the Pennsylvania Alliance Intervenors’ Motion to Intervene (ECF #199).

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: August 3, 2020

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing Response to be filed this 3rd day of August, 2020, via ECF, which system will serve notice of same on all parties registered to receive same via the ECF system. For any party who has yet to enter an appearance, the undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing filing will be served on that party via First Class Mail and a copy sent to the County Solicitor, if known, via email or fax.

Respectfully submitted,

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